

- 1. A method for transmitting binary data at a rate of R bits per second via a dispersive optical conductor
- 5 (3) of length d between a transmitter (1) and a receiver (2), where
 - a) the transmitter (1) comprises a light source (11) which produces optical pulses with a transmission pulse width $\tau_{\rm r}$
- b) 10 the pulses passed are through the conductor (3) to the receiver (2) and in the process are broadened by a value $\Delta \tau$ as a consequence of the optical conductor (3) having a dispersive characteristic,
- 15 c) the receiver comprises a light detector, in which the optical pulses arrive with a reception pulse width $\tau + \Delta \tau$,

characterized in that

- d) the transmission pulse width τ is less than one bit period 1/R, and the reception pulse width $\tau+\Delta\tau$ is approximately equal to one bit period 1/R.
 - 2. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the transmission pulse width τ is selected as a function of the transmission distance d.
- 25 3. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that a sequence of pulses at the receiver (2) at least approximately represents an NRZ signal.
 - 4. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the distance d is more than 500 km.
- 30 5. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that said method is used for synchronous data transmission.